

LAWTON IS IN PURSUIT

Country for a Long Distance Swept by Our Army.

FIGHTING ATTENDS THE MOVEMENT

Five Members of North Dakota Regiment Killed and Two Wounded—Troops Concentrate at Mouth of River—Two Companies of Fourteenth Guard Lambun and Rest Go Forward.

MANILA, April 15.—(New York World Cablegram.)—I have just returned tonight from Paite on the eastern side of Laguna de Bay where I left Major General Lawton. The general was detained there trying to float the launches captured from the rebels. His expedition has been advancing northward, driving the Filipinos before it. The troops marching on land are supported by the gunboats on the lake. Every town on the line of march since my last previous dispatch was sent has been captured without striking a blow, for all the inhabitants fled on the approach of the American troops, leaving the towns deserted except for the Chinese residents who remained. These Chinamen will be deported to Manila for fear they would be massacred when the natives return.

FREDERICK PALMER. General Lawton is marching north along the road between the hills and the lake, with the gunboats Rapidan and Laguna de Bay abreast of his troops. The enemy is retreating northward.

On Wednesday the troops crossed the Paghayan and concentrated at Lambun, at the mouth of the river. After leaving two companies of the Fourteenth regiment to guard the entrance of the river, the troops marched to Longas and found it deserted. Furniture which had been dropped in the flight of the natives was scattered along the trails leading into the hills.

Major Weisenberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Pactos Anconeta in the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes which afforded a splendid cover.

Five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two were wounded, two of the former dying after having been brought to Longas church, where Father McKinnon administered the sacrament to them.

The main body of the Americans while at dinner in Longas, heard the firing and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. A scout from a hill saw the little fight and many white coats running into the hills. The Laguna de Bay, at the beginning of the fight, shelled the hills, making them too hot for the enemy.

The Americans entered San Antonio at sunset without meeting with any resistance. Twenty unarmed prisoners, bearing copies of the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission, which they had somehow secured, were afterward released and sent outside our lines with bundles of proclamations to distribute.

Starting in an easterly direction along the road to Paghayan a party of sixty sharpshooters under Lieutenant Southern of the Washington regiment came upon a trench across the road about a mile out of Santa Cruz. Lieutenant Southern was wounded.

The Americans then advanced with the mounted guns and the Fourteenth infantry battalion in the center. Linck's battalion of the First Idaho on the right and Fraine's battalion of the First North Dakota on the left, both flanking. The trench was carried without loss to the Americans.

Four monuments on the border of the village celebrate the proclamation of Filipino independence, issued last year, and glorifying "Aguinaldo, the liberator."

The troops on entering the abandoned houses found them in perfect order. A few guerrilla shots were exchanged, and one member of the Fourteenth regiment was shot in the leg by his comrades who were aiming at a Cariboo.

One Filipino was killed and five wounded in the encounter beyond Longas. This was an ambush. Eight members of the North Dakota regiment, moving in single file through the woods, received a volley from a clump of bushes fifty feet away. But one got off unhurt. He dragged a comrade with four bullets in his body to the main force and then led the troops back to the spot of the attack. The Filipinos were easily scattered.

Additional Filipino dead found north of Santa Cruz swell the number of the enemy killed on Monday to 150, including Paolo Aguirre, one of the leaders, and twelve officers.

Aiger Returns from Cuba. WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary of War Alger returned tonight from his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico. In an interview tonight he said:

"I had no adequate idea of the wonderful possibilities of Cuba and Porto Rico before my personal investigation and I return to Washington with renewed faith. The duty we have taken upon ourselves of holding Cuba in trust for civilization is a noble one."

"The problems are meeting satisfactory solution and I see no reason to fear the future. None of the serious questions which have already arisen or will arise are insurmountable. Havana is beginning to feel the benefits of American control and the advance and development will be enormous. I was agreeably surprised to find so little distress on the island. The amount of rations for distribution among the people is rapidly decreasing and as fast as the people find employment they will cease to be dependent upon us for food."

Ex-Queen Dowager Very Ill. SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Honolulu advices of April 5 say: The ex-Queen Dowager Kapiliolani is seriously ill. She had another stroke of apoplexy about a week since, and in place of becoming better, she failed from day to day. Not even her most intimate friends are allowed to see her. Prince Cupid Kalaniano'le returned from Kona on the steamer Mauna Loa on April 4. He is being summoned to hasten to the bedside of his aunt. The physicians are hopeful, but the case is a desperate one.

THAT COMMISSION.

The Samoan Tribunal, Duly Instructed, Prepares to Start.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—After hearing this morning from the British and German embassies, the state department was enabled to announce positively that the three parties to the Berlin treaty had agreed upon the instructions to be given their Samoan commissioner and that it was certain that the commission would leave San Francisco April 25 for Samoa on the Badger.

The instructions to the commissioners are identical, the three governments having accepted a form which compromises the differences which have existed up to this point. The commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan islands upon its arrival. This applies to acts necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being, and whatever the commission does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character and subject to the approval of the three powers.

As to the merits of the bitter controversy between the representatives of the powers on the islands which led up to the unfortunate outbreak of April 1, the commissioners are expected to make a thorough, impartial investigation and report the results to their respective governments. The latter will by ordinary diplomatic exchange apply any corrections that may seem to be necessary.

The commissioners will have no power to alter the treaty of Berlin. They may make recommendations to that end, and where they are unanimous it is probable that the recommendations will be accepted for changes in the treaty.

To Be Mustered Out in May.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The protest of Governor Lee of South Dakota against further retention of the volunteers from that state in the army created some excitement at the war department today.

Adjutant General Corbin, when his attention was called to the matter, was pronounced in his criticism of the governor's action. He said the president and the war department were doing everything in their power to bring about the prompt mustering out of the volunteers now in the service, but it was manifestly absurd to think that all the boys from the northwest can be discharged until their places shall have been filled by others.

It is believed the president will see his way clear to order the mustering out of all the volunteers in the Philippines within the next thirty days. In the meantime he is holding off in order that he can give men there who desire to enlist every possible chance to do so under the best circumstances. The president is inclined to offer volunteers who desire to remain in the service commutation for travel, pay and rations from the Philippines and back again, which would net them something like \$500 apiece. He is also in communication with General Otis to ascertain as nearly as possible how many volunteers will consent to remain in the service. If he finds he can give these men full pay and allowances to which they would be entitled if they were discharged from the service in the Philippines and then should re-enlist and should travel back at their own expense, he will do so.

To Attend the Currency Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Payne of New York is here on his way to Atlantic City where the caucus organized by the republicans of the last house will meet Monday to exchange views, preparatory to the framing of a currency reform measure to be submitted to the next house in December. It is the purpose of the currency committee to frame a bill in terms if that is feasible; if not, to agree as far as possible upon the general principles to be embodied in the measure.

Threats of Mrs. George.

CANTON, O., April 15.—Additional cross-examination of Mrs. Mary Finley opened yesterday's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. George for the murder of James D. Saxton. This was chiefly directed toward proving that the witness had been coached for her direct testimony. Mrs. Mary Nauman related conversations of Mrs. George. In one the latter told of having kept Saxton from entering the Althouse home by pointing a pistol and making him come away with her.

Military Burial for Tabor.

DENVER, April 15.—The late postmaster and ex-United States senator, H. A. W. Tabor, was honored with a military funeral. The body was escorted by the local companies of the Colorado National Guard from the capitol, where it had lain in state since 2 p. m., to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where solemn requiem high mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock by Rev. Francis Roy. The edifice was crowded and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Capt. Dorst Is Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—Another oldtime river captain, R. A. Dorst, is dead. Captain Dorst engaged in the river business when it was at its height, 1840. He navigated both the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and was the first to take a steamboat up the former to the Rocky mountains. Although in his 81st year, Captain Dorst kept employed almost up to the time of his death.

Noted Athlete Dead.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Matthew Clark McEwan, one of the most prominent amateur athletes in the United States, is dead of pneumonia, in this city. Mr. McEwan was a member of the Clark family, thread manufacturers. He was graduated from Edinburgh university and was for three years captain of the Scotch international football team.

Plans for President's Trip.

CHICAGO, April 15.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, ex-chairman of the national republican central committee, is in the city. He is enroute to Butte, Mont., from Washington. He said President McKinley is going to make a tour of the western states during the month of July, and that his stop in Chicago was for the purpose of arranging a few details for the president's sojourn in this city.

LAWTON IS PUSHING ON

Advances His Forces Eight Miles from Lumban.

EORDS RIVERS; THREADS JUNGLES

Drives the Enemy Before Him as He Goes Marching Along—North Dakotans Under a Cross Fire—Volleys Fired from Concealed Trench at a Distance of Fifty Yards—Five Men Killed and Two Wounded.

MANILA, April 14.—(New York World Cablegram.)—General Lawton's expedition yesterday advanced to a point eight miles north from Lumban and occupied Paite, the military center of the Laguna de Bay district. They forded two rivers and marched through tangles of underbrush, driving a small number of the enemy before them.

Fraine's battery of North Dakotans marched twelve miles from Pagsajan to Paite. In taking Paite in the afternoon the North Dakotans were in the center and the sharpshooters flanked, when the column suddenly encountered a cross fire of the rebels. Sharpshooters were moved out quickly and a squad of five of the North Dakota men was surprised by a volley at fifteen yards from a concealed trench. Two were killed and two wounded, one mortally. The Dakotans' sharpshooters rushed down the steep incline and took the trenches by dusk. The total losses of our forces were five killed and two wounded.

The expedition is practically living on the country. All the natives have fled. Our forces are sufficient for advancing and driving the enemy, but it cannot garrison what it takes. General Lawton has carte blanche in the movement and will use his own judgment. The lake insurgents' loss yesterday was small.

Three outposts last night were slashed by bolo men. Two dying Dakotans said: "Let's smile and die game."

The launches captured on Tuesday are worth \$60,000. The army's armored launches were of great assistance in shelling the trenches from the lake.

MANILA, April 13.—4:05 p. m.—At about 4 o'clock this morning a small body of rebels attacked the camp of the Third artillery near the swamp near Pambon, a mile and a half west of Malolos. Two privates were killed and a lieutenant and two others were wounded.

With the coming of daylight the American forces scoured the district, driving the rebels northward and killing several of them. A private soldier of the Montana regiment was wounded.

Francisco Reyes, the man who recently purchased the Spanish gunboats at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has fled advised to the effect that the fleet sailed for Manila and returned a few days later with the vessels stripped of their guns and ammunition. The purchaser's agents and native crews for the vessels on board the American steamer Butuan were conveyed to Zamboanga by the United States cruiser Boston, and were instructed to await the arrival there of the United States gunboat Petrel. Instead of doing so, after the Boston sailed from Zamboanga, the Spaniards transferred the gunboats to the agents of Senor Reyes and the fleet left Zamboanga escorted. They soon returned and reported having been boarded by rebels, who removed the gunboats' armaments. If the instructions of the American naval commander had been obeyed their capture would have been impossible.

Zamboanga is fortified and still garrisoned by Spaniards, and the affair is regarded as suspicious.

Brooke Gets the Army Rolls.

HAVANA, April 14.—The original rolls of the Cuban army were delivered to Governor General Brooke this evening. Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, vice president of the recently disbanded military assembly and long prominent in Cuban affairs, volunteered to attempt to obtain them from the special executive committee that survived the assembly. The rolls were delivered to him on his request.

Twelve generals and many officers of the First and Second army corps of the Cuban forces met at Bayamo yesterday and decided to name Maximiliano Gomez as the representative of the Cuban army to the Americans with full power to treat for the army. There were 120 votes in favor of Gomez and twelve against him.

Loubet Returns Thanks.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The state department today made public the following message from President Loubet of France in reply to that sent yesterday by President McKinley:

PARIS, April 14.—To His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington: I am deeply touched by the sentiments which your excellency was pleased to express toward me on the occasion of the signing of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and I heartily thank you therefor. I especially desire to assure your excellency of the sincere desire of the government of the republic and its president constantly to draw closer the bonds of traditional friendship which have so long united the two great republics.

EMILE LOUBET.

No Call for Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is stated at the war department that General Otis has not called for additional troops and insists that his present force, reinforced by the six regiments under orders to proceed to Manila, will be ample. No action has yet been taken by the war department looking to the mustering out of the volunteers and nothing will be done until the arrival of the regulars. General Otis will then be authorized to re-enlist such of the volunteers for six months as may desire to serve for that length of time.

BRITAIN YIELDS A LITTLE.

Consents to Unanimity in Findings of the Commission.

BERLIN, April 14.—The United States embassy at noon today gave the correspondent here of the Associated Press the following statement:

We have received from the foreign office an account of the latest conflict in Samoa. The German government expressed sympathy and took occasion to urge the adoption of the unanimity rule in the findings of the Samoan commission in order that the German commissioner, Baron Speck von Sternberg, might sail for Samoa at the earliest moment possible. The German government urged only that the early arrival of the commission will prevent further serious bloodshed.

This morning Baron von Buelow informs the American ambassador that Great Britain has at last agreed to the unanimity rule, the United States also agreeing, and that the commission can probably proceed to the islands without delay.

The German press this morning gives yesterday's news calmly and modestly without comment.

The Cologne Gazette remarks: "We need not say that if the guilt of the manager of the German plantation is proved Germany will approve of his arrest and demand for his punishment. We will not defend the behavior of a German abroad merely because he is a German."

The Cologne Gazette also admits that Dr. Raffel (the German president of the municipal council of Apia), acted illegally in closing the chief justice's office, and says: "The other powers, we hope, will also admit the illegal acts of their representatives."

The Tageblatt calls the arrest of the German manager of the plantation, on which the ambuscade took place, illegal, saying: "Our consul is the only competent judge."

The Lokal Anzeiger expresses the opinion that the affair shows the need of prompt action by the commission. The Vossische Zeitung says: "Whatever action the German government takes it will find itself fully backed up by the Reichstag."

A number of leading papers, like the Deutsche Zeitung, Saessische Zeitung and Hanover Courier, point out the necessity of a larger navy and urge the hastening of the present increase in its strength and the adoption of an additional bill for the construction of other vessels.

The Reichstag interpellation on the subject of Samoa is signed by a majority of the members and asks the government for information regarding the "events in Samoa which have injured German interests so seriously," and also requests information regarding the measures taken or intended to be taken by the government under the circumstances.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Admiral Kautz's actions in Samoa, as far as they are set forth in the official dispatches, are approved. He was instructed by the last mail steamer from Auckland to avoid needless collisions, but to protect property and life until the three treaty powers decided how to deal with the situation. No further instructions have yet been sent to him, and if any go forward by cable within the next twenty-four hours, which is the limit of time available if the outgoing steamer is to be caught at Auckland, this will be simply a repetition of former orders.

Department officials point out that from accounts so far received the admiral appears to have acted in conjunction with the British forces only in pursuance of the policy of defense of foreign interests. It is expected that he will not abate his efforts to secure the restoration of peace and it is probable that when the high commission arrives at Apia it will find its work facilitated through the suppression of the rebellion.

Aguinaldo Will Not Quit.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A dispatch from Washington says: Aguinaldo is becoming convinced that Aguinaldo proposes to maintain a guerilla warfare which will keep the island of Luzon in constant turmoil and necessitate the maintenance of a strong American army there. The approach of the rainy season, now only a few weeks distant, will greatly embarrass American operations and will, of course, benefit the insurgent forces. A great deal is still expected from the work of the Schurman commission, but the effects of its recent proclamation have not been as great as the authorities hoped for.

Funeral of Justice Field.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Impressive funeral services were held over the body of the late Justice Stephen J. Field at the Church of the Epiphany at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The church was crowded with a distinguished company gathered to pay their last tribute of respect and honor to the memory of the great jurist. Among those present were President McKinley, Secretaries Wilson, Long and Attorney General Griggs, the British, Russian and German ambassadors, the Chinese minister and the diplomatic representatives of other foreign countries.

Statement Is Denied.

LONDON, April 14.—It is asserted that the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury has unreservedly adhered to the principle of unanimity of the decisions of the Samoan commission is incorrect. The question as to the extent to which unanimity is necessary has still to be settled, and certain reservations will probably be made by Great Britain. The exact terms of the instructions to the commissioners have not yet been agreed upon.

The Proclamation Does Good.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President McKinley today received a dispatch from Dr. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission now at Manila. The message says that the proclamation recently issued has done great good and that the Filipinos are visiting the commissioners every day to express their desire to become citizens of this country. The message also stated that Filipinos coming into Manila declare that Aguinaldo's government is tyrannical and that many natives are deserting from his standard each day.

REVERSIBLE SENTENCES.

Curious and Clever Selection Secured by the Editor of an Enterprising London Publication.

The clever "puzzle editor" of London Truth exercises immense ingenuity in providing entertainment for his readers. He offered a prize for "sentences whether backwards or forward." Here are several sent in:

Scandalous society and life make gossips frantic.
Frantic gossips make life and society scandalous.
Apply the same rule to the others given below:
Dies slowly fading day; winds mournful sigh;
Bright stars are waking;
Flies owl, hooting, holding revel high.

Night silence holding.
Solomon had vast treasures—silver and gold things precious. Happy and rich and wise was he. Faithful served he God.

She sits lamenting sadly, often too much alone.
Dear Harry—Devotedly yours remain I. Have you forgotten \$20 check? Reply immediately, please, and hand to your Grace Darling.

Man is noble and generous often, but sometimes vain and cowardly.
Carefully boiled eggs are good and palatable.
Love is heaven and heaven is love, youth says. All beware! says age. Trying is poverty, and fleeing is love. Badly governed and fearfully troubled now is Ireland.

Exercise take, excess beware;
Rise early and breathe free air;
Eat slowly, trouble drive away;
Feet warmish keep; blend work with play.

Adieu, darling! Time flies fast; sails are set, boats are ready. Farewell! Matter and mind are mysterious; never mind. What is matter? Matter is—never mind. What is mind? Mind is—never matter.

Honesty and truth are good and admirable qualities, as sympathy and love are endearing traits.
Politics and religion avoid arguing in. Here is good and sound advice.

Mr. Editor:—For the good of suffering humanity, and particularly those suffering from that dreadful disease, rheumatism, we desire to inform your readers that the only specific in the world today for this disease is our "Five Drops" remedy. "Five Drops" is the name, and "Five Drops" is the dose. It is not only acknowledged a specific by the many thousands who have been cured by its use, but it is now acknowledged to be such by the medical profession, many of whom use this remedy in their daily practice, and they state to us that it is the only thing with which they can cure the rheumatism. This remedy not only positively cures this disease, but it never has failed and it never can fail to cure any and all of the following diseases: Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Creeping Numbness, Nervousness, Asthma, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, La Grippe, and diseases of the liver and kidneys. "Five Drops" is not a patent medicine, but was perfected only after vast research in scientific fields, and at great expense. It never can be fully appreciated until it is used. Many of its cures are truly miraculous. Words are almost inadequate to express the great benefit which suffering humanity is daily deriving from the use of this most wonderful remedy. Its merits and medicinal properties are as far above the other remedies offered for sale as the mountain is above the valley. It is worth its weight in gold to anyone suffering from any of the diseases for which it is recommended. The price is low and within the reach of all. \$1 per bottle for full size (300 doses), prepaid by mail or express, or six bottles for \$5. Anyone desiring to test its efficacy without ordering a full size bottle, can have a 25 cent sample bottle sent by mail until May 10, by sending 10 cents to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, 167 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Rear Admiral Kautz, who is to look after our interests in Samoa, is an Ohio man, 60 years of age, and an Annapolis classmate of Admiral Dewey, with whom, as a midshipman, he made his cruise on the frigate Colorado.

"Laugh Out, Oh Murmuring Spring."

It is the time to laugh, the year's fresh prime. Sensible people now do the same that Nature does—aim to be purified, and for the same reasons. They use that marvelous blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, that never disappoints.

Its work and worth are known world wide as a household medicine.

Catarrh—"Disagreeable catarrhal droppings in my throat made me nervous and dizzy. My liver was torpid. Hood's Sarsaparilla corrected both troubles. My health is very good." Mrs. Elvina J. Smiley, 292 Main St., Auburn, Maine.

Eruptions—"I spent hundreds of dollars to cure eruptions on my right leg without permanent good. Six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I am very grateful." HERMAN HARTLEY, 409 Ninth Ave., New York City.

Asthma—"I was troubled with asthma for many years, being worse spring and fall. No medicine availed until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which completely cured me. Many others heard of my cure and they use Hood's." C. L. RHOADS, Etta, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Joshua Reed, of Burlington, Vt., will be 98 years old this April, and will then have lived in the same house for 65 years.

HIS OLD YELLOW ALMANAC.

I left the farm when mother died, and changed my place of dwelling. To daughter Susie's stylish house, right in the city street.
And there was them, before I came, that sort of scared me tellin' how I would find me town-folks' ways so difficult to meet.
They said I'd have no comfort in the rustlin', fixed-up thrum of 'em.
And I'd have to wear stiff collars every week-day right along.

I find I take to city ways just like a duck to water.
I like the racket and the noise, and never tire of 'em (as old age).
And there's no end of comfort in the mansion of my daughter.
And everything is right at hand, and money freely flows;
And hired help is all about, just listenin' for my call.
But I miss the yellow almanac from off my kitchen wall.

The house is full of calendars from attic to the cellar.
They're painted in all colors, and are fancy-like to see.
But just in this particular I'm not a modern feller.
And the yellow-covered almanac is good enough for me.
I'm used to it. I've seen it round from boyhood to old age.
And I rather like the jokin' at the bottom of each page.

I like the way the "S" stood out to show the week's beginning.
(In these new-fangled calendars the days seemed sort of mixed).
And the man upon the cover, though he was n't exactly winnin' showin' how we are fixed;
And the letters, credentials that was writ to Mr. Ayer.
I've often on a rainy day, found readin' very fair.

I tried to find one recently; there wa'n't one in the city.
They touted out great calendars in every sort of style.
I looked at 'em in cold disdain, and answered 'em in pity:
'I'd rather have my almanac than all that costly pile.'
And, though I take to city life, I'm lone-some, after all.
For that old yellow almanac upon my kitchen wall—
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Century.

Is the stump speaker guilty of utterly trees-on?

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

No man ever traveled over the road to fame on a pass.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms.

The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

Mrs. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."

MRS. M. STODDARD, Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For

about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."



Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For